

## OBJ

The lords and ladies paid  
Their homage, with a low obeisance made;  
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade. *Dryden.*

**O'BELISK.** *n. f.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]

1. A magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.*

Between the statues *obelisks* were plac'd,  
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant. *Grew.*

**OBEQUITION.** *n. f.* [*from obsequio*, Latin.] The act of riding about.

**OBERRATION.** *n. f.* [*from oberre*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.

**OBESE.** *adj.* [*obesus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with flesh.

**OBESENES.** *n. f.* [*from obese*] Morbid fatness; incumbrance of flesh.

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity*. *Grew's Cynol. b. ii.*

**TO OBEY.** *v. a.* [*obey*, French; *obedi*, Latin.]

1. To pay submission to; to comply with, from reverence to authority.

The will of heav'n  
Be done in this and all things! I obey. *Shaksp. Hen. VIII.*

I am aham'd, that women are so simple  
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,  
When they are bound to serve, love, and obey. *Shaksp.*

Let not sin reign in your mortal body, that ye should obey in the lusts thereof. *Rom. vi. 12.*

Was the thy God, that her thou didst obey,  
Before his voice? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Africk and India shall his pow'r obey,  
He shall extend his propagated sway. *Dryden.*

Beyond the solar year, without the starry way. *Dryden.*

2. It had formerly sometimes to before the person obeyed, which *Addison* has mentioned as one of *Milton's* latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obey au roi*.

He commanded the trumpets to found; to which the two brave knights obeying, they performed their courses, breaking their staves. *Sidney.*

The fit bark, obeying to her mind,  
Forth launched quickly, as the did desire. *Fairy Q.*

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey. *Rom. vi. 16.*

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,  
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey'd. *Milton.*

**OBJECT.** *n. f.* [*obect*, Fr. *objectum*, Latin.]

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon

The flat unrais'd spirit, that hath dar'd,  
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth  
So great an object. *Shaksp. Henry V.*

They are her farthest reaching instrument,  
Yet they no beams unto their objects send;  
But all the rays are from their objects sent. *Davies.*

And in the eyes with pointed angles end.

The object of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hauw.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper objects of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises. *Sprat's Serm.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Disheonour not your eye

By throwing it on any other object. *Shaksp.*

Why else this double object in our sight,  
Of flight purst'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*

Of flight purst'd in the air, and o'er the ground, at the sight of so moving an object, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the object of the verb. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

**OBJECTGLASS.** *n. f.* Glass remotest from the eye.

An objectglass of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it. *Newt. Opt.*

**TO OBJECT.** *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objec*, Latin.]

1. To oppose; to present in opposition.

Flowers growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be object to view at once. *Bacon.*

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Pallas to their eyes  
The mist objected, and condens'd the skies. *Pope.*

2. To propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse to or against.

Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not so usually be object'd; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries. *Hester.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against any such as are to be ordered. *Walsby.*

Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to object and foretell difficulties for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business. *Bacon.*

This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to reject against too many of its professors; but against the truth itself nothing at all. *Sprat's Ser.*

It was object'd against a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others object the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies. *Addison's State of the War.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could object to him. *Atterbury.*

**OBJECTION.** *n. f.* [*objection*, Fr. *objec*, Latin.]

1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.

2. Criminal charge.

Speak on, Sir,  
I dare your worst objections. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war, I know well this speech is the objection and not the decision; and that it is after refused. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whoever makes such objections against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made an objection to them. *Walsh's Lett.*

**OBJECTIVE.** *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object.

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into objective and subjective. Objective certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts's Log.*

2. Made an object; proposed as an object.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasures of objective knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe? *Hall's Origin of Man.*

**OBJECTIVELY.** *adv.* [*objectively*, Latin.]

1. In manner of an object.

This may sily be called a determinate idea, when, such as it is at any time objectively in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that very same object of the mind. *Locke's Epistle to the Reader.*

2. In a state of opposition.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous enmity, which objectively move his sense. *Brown's F. E.*

**OBJECTIVENESS.** *n. f.* [*from objective*] The state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or objectiveness, and that objectiveness fitted to that faculty. *Hall's Origin of Man.*

**OBJECTOR.** *n. f.* [*from object*] One who offers objections, one who raises difficulties.

But these objectors must the cause upbraid,  
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Bacon.*

Let the objectors consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism. *Bentley's Serm.*

**OBJURGATE.** *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

**OBJURATION.** *n. f.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and objections, and reprehensions and expostulations? *Bacon.*

**OBJURGATORY.** *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehending; culpative; chiding.

**OBLATE.** *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its center, though not exactly thither, by reason of the spheroidal figure.

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spheroidal figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

**OBLATON.** *n. f.* [*oblatus*, Fr. *oblatus*, Latin.] An offering; a sacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worship or reverence.

With that the looked upon the picture before her, and straight lighted, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such oblations. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in this oblation, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the oblation, as to God's acceptance, sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest. *South's Sermons.*

I with

The kind oblation of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Bold the coward, and the brave,  
All make oblations at this shrine. *Swift's Poems.*

**OBLEGATION.** *n. f.* [*obbligatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.

**TO OBLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*oblige*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

**OBLIGATION.** *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Lat. *obligatio*, Fr.]

1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty, contract.

Your father lost a father;  
And the survivor bound

That father his; and for some term,  
In filial obligation, for some term, *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

To do obsequious sorrow.

There was no means for him as a christian, to satisfy all obligations both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The better to satisfy this double obligation, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,  
Where either's forc'd, all obligation dies. *Granville.*

2. An act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the obligation passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the obligation of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself? *L'Estrange.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the obligation he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South's Sermons.*

**OBLIGATORY.** *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *oblige*, Latin.] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive; with to or on.

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not obligatory to Christian princes and states. *Bac.*

As long as the law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and obligatory. *Swift.*

If this patent is obligatory on them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

**TO OBLIGE.** *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *oblige*, Latin.]

1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something.

Religion obliges men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. *Tillotson.*

The law must oblige in all precepts, or in none. If it oblige in all, all are to be obeyed; if it oblige in none, it has no longer the authority of a law. *Rogers, Serm. 15.*

2. To incite; to lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love obliges not, I from this hour assume the right of man's despotic power.

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,  
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!  
These truths are not the product of thy mind,  
But drop from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:  
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,  
And reason saw not, till faith firing the light,  
Thus man by his own strength to heaven wou'd soar,  
And wou'd not be oblig'd to God for more. *Dryden.*

When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train,  
When all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain,  
She waits or to the scaffold or the cell.

To those hills we are oblig'd for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

3. To please; to gratify.

A great man gets more by obliging his inferiour, than by obliging him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South's Sermons.*

Some natures are so four and so ungrateful, that they are never to be oblig'd.

Happy the people, who preserve their honour by the same duties that oblige their prince! *L'Estrange.*

**OBLIGE.** *n. f.* [*oblige*, Fr. *oblige*, Latin.] The person bound by a legal or written contract.

**OBLIGATION.** *n. f.* [*obligation*, French.] Obligation.

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I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human obligation, that you lay upon me. *Milton's Education.*

Let this fair prince's but one minute stay, *Dryden.*

A look from her will your obligations pay.

**OBLIGER.** *n. f.* He who binds by contract.

**OBLIGING.** *part. adj.* [*obligant*, Fr. from *oblige*, Latin.] Civil; compliant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more obliging and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Estrange, Fab. 54.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very obliging to a stranger who desires the sight of them. *Addison.*

Obliging creatures! make me see

All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So obliging that he ne'er oblig'd. *Pope.*

**OBLIGINGLY.** *adv.* [*from obliging*] Civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very obligingly, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper. *Addison.*

I see her taste each nauticus draught,  
And so obligingly am caught;

I bless the hand from whence they came,  
Nor dare distort my face for shame. *Swift's Miscell.*

**OBLIGINGNESS.** *n. f.* [*from obliging*]

1. Obligation; force.

They look into them not to weigh the obligingness, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications. *Deacy of Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

**OBLIGATION.** *n. f.* [*obligatio*, from *oblige*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the obligation of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances. *Newt. Opt.*

**OBLIQUE.** *adj.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view

Mought deem him born with ill-dispos'd skies,  
When oblique Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies. *Fairy Q.*

If found be stopped and repelled, it cometh about on the other side in an oblique line. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear  
The various heav'n of an oblique sphere;

While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,  
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*

Bavaria's stars must be accus'd which shone  
That fatal day the mighty work was done, *Prior.*

With rays oblique upon the gallic sun.  
It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Criticks form a general character from the observation of particular errors, taken in their own oblique or imperfect views; which is as unjust, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the shade it casts in such and such a position. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Not direct. Used of sense.

Has he given the lie  
In circle, or oblique, or semicircle,  
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him. *Shaksp.*

3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

**OBLIQUELY.** *adv.* [*from oblique*]

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but obliquely upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Declining from the noon of day,  
The sun obliquely shoots his burning ray. *Po. Ra. Locke.*

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

His discourse tends obliquely to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 255.*

**OBLIQUENESS.** *n. f.* [*obliquitas*, Fr. from *oblique*.]

**OBLIQUITY.** *n. f.* [*obliquitas*, Fr. from *oblique*.]

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities. *Milt. P. L. 31.*

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in obliquity, deformity.

Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scales of his high understanding, hath rectified all obliquities. *Houel's Local Far.*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral obliquity. *South's Sermons.*

**TO OBLITERATE.** *v. a.* [*obliterare*, ob and *litare*, Latin.]

1. To efface any thing written.

2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface.

Wars and desolations obliterate many ancient monuments. *Hall's Origin of Mankind.*

Let men consider themselves as situated in that unhappy contract,